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Some of the principal industries enumerated were as follows:

Food products subject to excise tax, with 4,905 establishments, 293,868 wage earners, and a value of product of \$443,784,000. This includes 342 state whiskey stills with 30,541 employees and a product valued at \$172,463,000.

Food products, not subject to excise tax, with 3,043 establishments, 92,889 wage earners, and \$337,709,000 worth of product.

Foundries, steel mills, and railway repair shops, with 2,103 establishments, 333,886 employees, and a value of product of \$249,155,000.

Other metal works with 1,517 establishments, 135,115 wage earners, and a value of product of \$48,707,000.

Slaughtering and meat packing, with 1,153 establishments, 62,858 wage earners, and a value of product of \$79,621,000.

Wood products, with 1,902 establishments, 93,744 wage earners, and a value of product of \$59,755,000.

Paper mills, with 1,333 establishments, 88,008 wage earners, and a value of product of \$63,445,000.

Woolen mills, with 1,037 establishments, 149,848 wage earners, and a value of product of \$112,673,000.

Cotton mills, with 986 establishments, 512,886 wage earners, and a value of product of \$464,248,000.

Chemical products, with 477 establishments, 64,875 wage earners, and a value of product of \$88,196,000.

The total number of mine and quarry operators was 20,037, with 615,791 wage earners, and a value of product of \$323,254,000. The most important mineral product was oil, the value of which amounted to \$105,834,000.

A comparison with a previous census shows that the number of establishments increased but slightly, from 39,029 in 1897 to 39,494 in 1908; but the value of products increased from \$1,419,550,000 to \$2,453,251,000 and the number of wage earners from 2,098,200 to 2,668,875 in the same period. Thus the value of product per establishment increased from \$36,400 to \$63,750, the average number of wage earners per establishment from 53.4 to 67.6, and the value of product per wage earner from \$675 to \$905. This increase in the productivity of the wage earner is due in part to the increased cost of raw materials, but principally to the progress in the methods of production.

E. A. GOLDENWEISER.

"Wages and Family Income in the Village of Lonsdale," by Carol Aronovici, Ph. D. Director of the Bureau of Social Research of New England. Reprint from the Annual Report of the Rhode Island Bureau of Industrial Statistics, Part 2, 1911. pp. 31.

In this reprint the author has attempted to present a picture of the wages of the workers in Lonsdale, Rhode Island. The total population of the village is 1,392, and of these 591 are reported as gainfully employed. The information was obtained by a house to house canvass made during

the months of November and December, 1910. The population was distributed according to sex, age, nationality, and employment.

A number of tables are shown which give the earnings of the working population classified according to sex, age, and nativity. Since the investigation covered but two months and except in those cases in which the difficulties of a foreign language made it impossible to obtain accurate information from the first visit, none of the families were visited but once. This would give the rate of earnings at a point of time, but the great factor of regularity of employment is entirely overlooked. The important figure in wage statistics is the yearly earning of the person or family. This cannot be obtained from a canvass of this nature but must result from an intensive study of households throughout the year or else must be made by consulting the pay-roll of the employers. It is interesting to know the amount earned by the people of Lonsdale in one particular week but this is an insufficient basis for a study of individual or family earnings.

The number of persons visited in this enumeration was also too small to form any scientific average of wages. There were only thirty females in the village between the ages of fourteen and fifteen, and thirty-five between the ages of sixteen and seventeen, and yet in one table provision is made for twenty-eight groups and the average weekly wages are computed for these females in fourteen groups. Averages based upon such insufficient data possess but small value. The report undoubtedly gives, in many respects, an accurate picture of Lonsdale. The small number of cases used in the determination of the averages would warrant their use only with considerable caution.

WM. B. BAILEY.

Yale University.